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| Name: |  |
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**Purpose**

This activity will help you consider how the course frames relate to the collapse and restructuring of states. Making a prediction before learning new content not only helps you draw upon your previous knowledge, but also jump-starts your thinking for the upcoming lesson.

**Process**

1. Review the list of statements below regarding the collapse and restructuring of states, taken from the video *Rebuilding the Silk Road*.

* Most routes on the Silk Road were unmarked, shifting, informal paths, connecting oasis towns and cities across land and sea.
* For much of its history, some parts of the Silk Road were also more directly managed by powerful empires like the Han Dynasty China.
* Han influence created stability and ensured that the flow of goods was uninterrupted by raids and conflicts.
* Most people continued to travel in much smaller circuits, usually no more than the few hundred miles between their hometowns and the next oasis.
* While the Silk Road survived the collapse of the Han, it didn’t really boom again until Tang Dynasty Golden Age, starting around 626 CE.
* Women played a big role in the production of silk and other textiles, though they had little to do with its distribution along the Silk Road corridors.

1. Use three different color highlighters to highlight the portions of the statements that reference the three frames: networks; production/distribution; and communities.
2. Then, make a prediction: Which of the three frames will be most important as states collapsed and restructured in this historical era?